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DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: "The Brook."
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: "The Brook."
FIJTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Pirates of Peneance."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—2 and 8: "Novelties.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" HAZE! KIRKE."
NEW-YORE AQUARIUM—2 and 8: "Cur Bijah."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8: "Kerry Gow."
PARE THEATRE—" Joshua Whitcomb."
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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSES MILE IMPORTERS AND Exporters will find facts and figures of interest and value in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAO for 1880. Price 25 cents. Sold by newsdealers.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DEFYOUS PROSTRATION, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MESSAAN'S PEPTON. IEEE DEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. Caswell, HAZARD & Co., Propietors, Fifth Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-ave., corner 59th-st.; also 132 Thames st., Newport, R. I.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The creation of an International Commission to take charge of Turkish finances is talked of. - Russia is preparing for war with China. = Mr. J. McLaren, appointed Lord-Advocate by the British Government, has been defeated for reelection. === The Irish Home Rule party is seriously divided.

DOMESTIC .- A critical condition of affairs exists at the Ute Reservation, and trouble is expected. === It is thought by sporting men that Hanloan will win the boat-race to-day. === Chief Judge Church's funeral took place in Albion, N. Y., yesterday. === The State Senate passed the bill taxing corporations, and made the Anti-Discrimination Railroad bill the special order for this morning. === The Cincinnati Musical Festival began yesterday in a prosperous manner. === The Whittaker inquiry ended yesterday for this week.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate Messrs, Saulsbury and Morgan spoke upon the Kellogg resolutions; the adjournment resolution was received from the House and laid over. === In the House the Pension Defi-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The Aldermen yesterday rejected the nomination of Hugh Gardner for Police Commissioner, and of James Talcott for Park Comner : Joel W. Mason was nominated for the Police Board. = General Chamberlain and others gave further accounts of the battle of' Five Forks, = Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, arrived. ___ Joseph Seligman's will was made public. == Four river thieves were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. ==== Cuban revo lutionate held a meeting in this city. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 88.18 cents. Stocks active and feverish, but gen erally higher, closing irregular and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers and slight changes in the temperature, followed by fair and clear weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 70°; lowest, 57°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Jersey justice was never more expeditious or exemplary than was New-York justice yesterday in the case of the river pirates captured by the crew of the schooner Victor. On Monday morning the rascals were caught and turned over to the police, and on Tuesday they were indicted, tried, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Joseph Seligman's bequest for charitable purposes is characterized by the liberality and tolerance which he displayed during his lifetime. He gives \$5,000 to the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he was President, and \$25,000 to be distributed by his executors among such charitable, benevolent and educational institutions as they shall think best " without regard to creed, race or religion."

It seems that the House does not even know how to adjourn. The action it took the other day, fixing a date for the close of the session, is in the form of a joint resolution requiring the approval of the President, instead of a concurrent resolution needing only the agreement of the Senate. Unwittingly the Democrats in the House have assigned to the President an extra-Constitutional power-that of saving whether they may go home or not.

The great musical festival at Cincinnati opened auspiciously yesterday. The city was gayly decked with flags in honor of the event the expected crowds of visitors were on band, and the opening performance in the Music Hall showed that the capabilities of the immense orchestra and chorus, led by Theodore Thomas had not been overestimated by popular anticipation. Our special dispatch describes the performance very fully, and will be recognized as from the pen of one amply competent to apply to it a high standard of musical criticism.

The appointment of Horace Maynard as Postmaster-General is on all accounts a satisfactory one. His long and useful career in public life makes this promotion appropriate; his excellent personal character is a guarantee that he will perform his new duties acceptably; he is a worthy representative of the best kind of Southern Repubanism; and finally he comes from Tennessee which, on account of the devotion of a large por-

tion of its population to the Union cause during the war is peculiarly entitled to recognition from a Republican Administration. Mr. Maynard served continuously in Congress from 1857 to 1875, with the exception of an interval of two years betweeen 1863 and 1865. President Grant sent him to Constantinople in 1875 as Minister, a post he still occupies. It is well that a Southern man should be put in the place vacated by Judge Key, in order that the traditional geographical distribution of Cabinet portfolios may be adhered to, and in all the South President Hayes could not well find a better man than the one he has selected. Republicans everywhere will be glad that during the impending campaign the politics of the Post Office Department will not be in the least equivocal.

It now looks as if the Grant men would have a small majority in the Illinois Convention, which meets to-day, without the Cook County delegation; but whether it will be a majority in favor of seating the Chicago bolters and sending a solid third-term delegation to the National Convention, regardless of the principle of district representation, remains to be seen. The third-term leaders appear to have thrown off all disguise. From the conversation of General Logan with our correspondent it is clear that they mean to carry matters with a high hand, if they are able to control the Convention, and follow the Pennsylvania example of overriding the will of the Congressional Districts. The inconsistency of Logan in claiming that a majority in the State Convention should select all the delegates to Chicago while advocating a diametrically opposite principle in the case of Cook County, is so grotesque that he must laugh at it himself when there is nobody looking at him. But consistency is of no consequence to these reckless third-termers. They seem determined to succeed at any hazard to the unity of their party, and at any risk to their own reputation and political futures. If the Springfield Convention obeys their orders, there may be a bolt and a contesting delegation to Chicago. If the anti-Grant men control the body, the delegation will be fairly made up according to the preferences of the districts and will, it is estimated, stand as follows, not including the four delegates-at-large: Grant 16; Blaine, 12; Washburne, 10. There is a hopeful prospect that an element of moderate Grant men will be found who will refuse obedience to Logan and insist on tair play. All of General Grant's friends can hardly be so crazy as to fall in with the "make or break" policy which Logan is urging.

THE BREACH OF THE TREATY OF WASH-INGTON.

By the message of the President of the 17th of May, and the accompanying report of the Secretary of State, Congress has been placed in charge of one of the most important matters of business ever submitted to its care. The question thus laid before both houses involves nothing less than the continued existence of the Treaty of Washington. It is impossible to read the clear and admirable report of Mr. Evarts without coming to the conclusion that the Government of the United States, having failed to obtain either redress or even a proper consideration of the grievances under which our fishermen are suffering in British American waters, is forced to take into its own hands the righting of these evident wrongs.

It is now two years and more since the New-England fishermen, relying on the privilege guaranteed to them by solemn treaty stipulation, and attempting to ply their vocation on the shores of Fortune Bay, were violently driven away, with great loss and hardship. Our Government lost no time in protesting against this outrage, and demanding redress. Again and again the protest and the demand were repeated, and the public, who knew nothing of these diplomatic proceedings, became more and more impatient at the long delay. The correspondence sent to Congress on Monday sufficlently explains the dilatory conduct of the British Government, and casts a most unfavorwas satisfied by the loyal payment of the \$5,500,000, which was due in November, 1878, the utterances of Lord Salisbury in regard to the question at issue were in the highest degree conciliatory-not to say evasive. The notes of Mr. Evarts were perfectly clear and distinct. He asserted our evident rights with equal energy and courtesy, and did not let the slightest doubt appear, either of the justice of our claims or of our confidence that the British Government would do what was required in the premises. He did not for an instant admit that provincial or local legislation could limit or diminish the rights which we had acquired by treaty with the British Empire. Up to the period we have mentioned, there was no direct issue made by Lord Salisbury. On the contrary, he expressly admitted, "what was in-"deed self-evident, that British sovereignty, as regards these matters, is limited in its scope by the engagements of the Treaty of Washington, which cannot be modified or affected by any municipal legislation." And in another place he said: "If a law has been inadvertently passed which is in any degree or respect at variance with rights conferred on a foreign power by treaty, the correction of the mistake as committed, at the earliest period after its existence shall have been ascertained obligation." But after the enormous sum us to pay in execution of the treaty was safely transferred to England, the British Foreign Office lapsed for some months into a profound sileuce, from which the most persistent efforts on the enough. Lord Salisbury's dispatch of the 6th of April, written in the last days of the Disraeli Government, flatly refuses to consider our claim for redress, on the ground of these same local and provincial statutes, which he asserts

It would certainly seem that Lord Salisbury had signed this note without even reading the treaty and the British case as presented at Halifax. The concession made to our fishermen in the treaty was "to take fish of every kind ex-"cept shell fish on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the provinces, etc., without being restricted to any distance from the shore." A further concession is made of the privilege to use the land for drying their nets and curing their fish. As Mr. Evarts clearly shows, this concession does not limit or define the former one. There is a proviso of the treaty that our fishermen, in using their right on shore, shall "not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British "fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose." The resulting dilemma cannot be better stated than in the language of the Secretary: "If this proviso does not include the use of the strand in taking fish, it does not qualify "the fishing concession. If it does include that use of the strand, then it construes such use as within the fishing concession, and qual-"ifies it by the observance of private property "on shore and non-interference with British

our fishermen had violated.

"fishermen using the strand in their fishing." | to be permitted to elect as large a part of the If we turn to the case presented by the British Government at Halifax, we see again and again the privileges of which our fishermen are now deprived brought forward to sustain the demand for a high pecumary compensation. These privileges are continually spoken of as valuable and essential. Without them the practical use of the inshore fisheries was impossible. The British estimates included no only the positive advantages that our fishermen would reap from these inshore fisheries, but also the damage which the British inhabitants of the coast would suffer by reason of such privileges; and all these considerations went to swell the enormous amount of the money payment by which we were to secure the rights of our fishermen upon the coast. Further on in their case the British Government contended that the treaty did include the right to our fishermen "to take fish and to land for fishing purposes," and expressly stated that for these new privileges, not enjoyed under the Convention of 1818, but which are enjoyed under the Treaty of Washington, "Her Majesty's Government contends that it has a right to claim compensation."

Her Majesty's Government received the compensation, in enormous disproportion to the privileges accorded, and now refuses the enjoyment of the privileges, on the ground that they conflict with certain local statutes.

Here is a wrong so evident and glaring that it cannot remain unredressed. Satisfaction has whether a majority of them may not wish to been sought from the British Government, in accordance with international usage, and has been refused. The matter cannot end in this way. The Nation must find some other means of redress. It seems to us that that which is indicated by the Secretary of State, and approved by the President, is the most judicious which could be devised It is not in accordance with our National dignity to pursue any further a discussion in which the other party seems determined not to accord us our unquestionable rights. The Secretary of State therefore suggests that we shall withdraw the generous concession which we made of our customs duties in favor of the provincial fishermen; that we shall pursue by diplomatic means the claim we have upon England for the return of the money paid for the enjoyment of privileges of which we have been deprived; and that we shall audit the claims of our fishermen for losses sustained by the denial of their rights under the treaty, with a view to future settlement.

We hope there will be no division of party or sentiment in a matter so directly affecting our interests and honor. The National Assembly, by adopting the suggestions of the President and Secretary of State, can at once define the attitude of the American people upon this important matter, and initiate measures to redress a wrong and an indignity which it is out of the question for us to endure.

MILTON'S NEEDS.

Private letters from Milton, Penn., add detalls of graphic horror to the scene described in newspaper dispatches. There was, fortunately, little loss of life, but every other misery is present which can result from the absolute destruction in a few hours of the homes, property, food, clothes and occupation of thousands of human beings. Men and women who on Thursday were in the possession of comfort, and even luxury. and secure fortunes for their children, went on Friday to the committee of relief to ask for a meal of victuals or clothes to cover their nakedness. The houses destroyed number 666, among which were car works, manufactories and other industries, giving employment to a thriving, busy population. About one-half the losses are covered by insurance. When these are paid there will doubtless be a renewal of life in the town, but until that time the citizens

are absolutely helpless. In such cases of supreme disaster, the American people have always been ready and eager with help-witness Chicago, Memphis, and, of late. Ireland. The news of the destruction of and from many of the pleasant hill-towns and villages of that State boxes of provisions and clothing had been forwarded. These offerings, however well meant, go only a little way toward bridging over the terrible gap of enforced idleness and suffering which must follow before the policies can be paid or the town begin its slow work of reconstruction. What can New-York do? We have given liberally to the Irish of late, and it was right that we should give. But it is still more right and fitting that we should step forward to save these our own brothers in their hour of need. A dollar given at once will be of as much value as ten a month hence. Nothing can come amiss in such a strait. Clothes, household furniture. beds, bedding, or provisions, all are needed. Boxes or packages can be forwarded free of charge by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, as we stated yesterday, THE TRIBUNE will gladly receive and forward any contributions of money sent to it.

OBVIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

The Republicans of Illinois and Pennsylvania have it in their power to make the next Presi-It is hard to believe that they wish to make a Democratic President, but they may do so if they insist upon the nomination of a third and recognized, is a matter of international term candidate. Local pride will be appealed to in Illinois, and a readiness to support Senator which the Commission of Arbitration obliged Cameron induced the Convention in Pennsylvania, at an early stage of the contest, when the Republican aversion to a third term had not been shown, to instruct its delegation to vote for General Grant. The Republican party of part of our Government were ineffectual to the country appeals to the sober second rouse it. When the answer came, it was clear thought of its friends in these two great States. It trusts that they will see that the nomination of the ex-President would be peculiarly hazardous, and will find an early opportunity in Convention to give full weight and expression to the Republican opposition to that course.

A lec:1 controversy in Illinois has caused intense feeling in the most populous county in that State-the county in which is found a large proportion of the German Republicans, whose independence has been often shown, They ardently prefer another candidate. They voted for delegates known to favor his nomi nation, and fully believe that they prevailed in the primary meetings, notwithstanding the admission of many Democratic votes for delegates favorable to General Grant. Having the majority in County Convention, they were met at the threshold by an unprovoked and inexcusable bolt by the friends of the third-term movement. The object, it is openly said, was to deprive the anti-Grant Republicans of a part of the delegates to whom, as a proved majority in that county, they were entitled. If such a trick is permitted to succeed in its object, in defiance of all party usages, it is evident that the Republican party must expect only slender support in Cook County. The stampede from its ranks in that locality, and, it is probable, in St. Clair and other counties where a strong German anti-Grant element is found, will make it difficult, if not impossible, to carry the State even for the local ticket.

The claim of the bolters is that they ought

National delegation as they would have been able to secure, in their own opinion, had they not bolted. It will be a new thing if a Republican Convention rewards in this way a factious minority. Those who are charged with responsibility for the welfare of the party in that State will think twice, and seriously, before they kindle the indignation which such a step would naturally produce. If the claim be granted, what follows? A division of the delegation from the State, according to the choice of delegates who really were elected, becomes a logical necessity, if it determined to permit a division of delegates from Chicago to suit the demands of delegates who bolted. In that case, General Grant will go into the National Convention with a divided delegation from his own State, and the condition of the canvass 18 such that this would almost surely defeat him. What have his supporters to gain that can compensate them for risking a transfer of the State to Democratic control through the disgust of injured and indiguant Republican voters?

The delegation from Pennsylvania was in structed to vote as a unit. But instructions of this sort have been declared not binding or valid by all previous Republican National Conventions, and were so declared, in respect to a delegation from the same State, by the last National Convention. It is exceedingly doubtful, in view of the recent declarations of many members of the Pennsylvania delegation, cast the vote as a unit for another candidate than the ex-President. Several of the most sagacious and influential members publicly state that they think the nomination of General Grant would be suicidal and fatal, but they are reluctant to separate from their associates. Perhaps there may be no occasion. Senator Cameron himself cannot afford to lead his party to defeat in this crisis, and he is no true friend of Senator Cameron who will support him in an error so fatal.

The representative Republicans of these States have no right to think only of personal preferences or personal prestige. It lies with them to bring the Republican party to victory or to ruin. They have no right to sacrifice it, by votes which they know will do it harm, for the sake of any personal convenience or advantage, for the pleasure of a friend or for pride of locality. Of them the Republicans of other States have a right to demand the free and fearless exercise of their best judgment. If they honestly believe that the nomination of General Grant, in the face of the controversy in Illinois and the general hostility to a third term, would be dangerous to the Republican party, they have no right to run the risk of Democratic success for the satisfaction of any personal feeling or interest. They are bound to act in good faith, as sincere and patriotic Republicans, with their friends from other-States. It would be an act of moral treason to cast a vote, in such a crisis, against the safety of the Republic and the success of the Republican party. What a spectacle it would be, if the State of the martyr-President, Abraham Lincoln, should so vote as to turn over the Government to Democratic bands! What a spectacle if the State of Thaddeus Stevens and Edwin M. Stanton should prefer to gratify the stubborn pride of a Cameron, even though the act should cause the National Capitol to ring

THE UTES AGAIN.

with Confederate yells of victory 1

Reports from the Ute Reservation are beginning to come in of "terrible massacres of white prospectors" by the Indians. A certain John Allendorft states that he and seventeen other whites set out armed and equipped for a goldhunting expedition; that they at once found rich placers yielding from \$2,000 to \$5,000 from the first day; that a band of 500 Utes fell upon the party, killed and even chopped them up into small bits, and he alone escaped to tell the tale. He gives the names of the party, with the emphasis which would belong to them if they had fallen martyrs in some holy cause, field's Cabinet. Up to the time when the preposterous decision of Mr. Delfosse against us

side of Pennsylvania, but before night Philadelphia had sent on a contribution in money,

"ernment does not avenge their deaths he will munds, Sherman and Washburne men, but no Grant rouse the people of Colorado and exterminate the murderers." The people of Colorado, however, it appears, receive Mr. Allendorff's howling story composedly, with a very large grain of allowance. Another more credible report comes from Leadville, to the effect that twelve of twenty-five men prospecting on the Gunnison River were killed by the Utes. A column of troops from Fort Garland, it is stated, are on their way to the scene of the massacre. Still another report is brought by General Adams, who has just reached Washington, and comes directly from the reservation. He says there are a thousand wagons on the borders of the Ute territory, containing emigrants who have arrived with their families and household gear, intending to settle on the reservation supposing that it was to be thrown open at once. The Indians are said to be massed at a single point, ready to carry out their share of the contract, but uneasy, fearing they are to lose their lands, and get nothing for them.

These stories, whether true or exaggerated, are precisely such as we may expect to hear. Congress unfortunately left the Ute matter in such an unsettled condition that the wretched tribe believe themselves still to be absolute owners of their reservation, while the gold miners know it is speedily to be given up to them. The latter make up what they are pleased to call "armed and equipped expeditions," to trespass on the land of the Utes, and the Utes, having no right to appeal to the law in defence of their homes, defend them against these predatory bands by the bullet, as the most civilized reader of THE TRIBUNE is legally empowered to do when a robber trespasses on his domain. It is as well that the public should keep the facts concerning this matter clear in their minds. This land as yet belongs to the Utes by force of solemn treaty and pledged National honor. We may intend to abrogate the treaty. but we have not yet done so. The prospectors knowingly take their lives in their hands when they go into the reservation, and go prepared to fight for the chance to make money. They play for high stakes, and they are beaten. It is a fair fight between the miners and the men who are, or at least believe themselves to be, the owners of the soil. If United States troops have any business there at all, it is to protect

the Utes, not the intruders. It is high time that something definite was done about these people. They number about 4,000, are poor, uneducated, with, as was testified at the investigation before the Senate, "the "appearance of paupers." But the agents among them, certainly not prepossessed in their favor, bear witness that they are "a patient, amiable "people," anxious for schools and trades," with, as a rule, "quick comprehension of business."
Agent Abbott testifies: "Not a single instance "has come to my knowledge of violence or "crime committed by them against the person "or property of any white." Agent Meeker wrote: "They are honest, peaceable. There are perhaps not half a dozen among them who "pilfer," etc. A missionary testifies: "In four years among them, I never saw but one "drunken man." This is assuredly not the drunken, brutal, scalp-girdled savage, swagger-"

"Saints' Episcopal Church of Scotch Plains.

They are louise Caroline Amalia Augusta Elizabeth is the pretty little name which has just been bestowed upon the infant daughter of the Crown Prince of Deumark.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Japanese Minister of Finance, Hidewaru Kaware, visited Fairmount Park and a number of industrial establishments here to-day. He will go to Washington to-morrow.

The Emperor of Japan is a slender man, of medium height, with an olive complexion, small hands and fiet, and dark eyes of piercing brilliancy. He is the representative of the party of progress and strated to be full of peril.

ing about seeking whom he may murder, whom

we popularly believe in. The Government has never had a more important question to decide than how to deal nonorably and wisely with these people. Goldhunting prospectors like Allendorff and the subofficers in frontier forts are going to settle it for us. If extermination has begun, let us at least know what kind of human being we are going to exterminate.

When it is considered how many millions of dol-

lars are invested in the land and stock which are needed to furnish New-York and the adjoining cities with their daily milk supply, it is a matter of wonder that such an immense business should ever be permitted to lie at the mercy of a few dealers. And yet during the entire month of April many farmers kep shipping their milk without any guarantee as to price, and waited to receive what purchasers should be pleased to give them. The producers had met the dealers in convention and asked a price which seemed reasonable, but the request was not granted, and as a consequence farmers were compelled to accept whatever should be offered, or else combine to withhold the supply and force the middlemen to terms. It ought now to be set down to the credit of the dealers, that they have been unwilling to insist that the trade should be carried on under thes lemoralizing conditions, and that representatives of the New-York and Brooklyn Milk Exchanges of their lown motion have met representatives of the producers, and the two committees have fixed a price for each month until October 1st-a price, too, more liberal than that which the farmers originally lemanded. The rate is low enough still, perhaps too low in view of the scarcity of ice and the desolating drought which already is shortening the pasturage and threatening the hay crop. But after all, several advantages are gained. The convention recognizes a community of interest between the two classes. From a business point of view only, the wholesale dealers will gain by establishing a fixed market at fair prices. Of course it is a gain to the farmers, and, what is of vital importance to every household in the city, it makes a pure milk supply possible. So long as the producer does not receive is much as good milk costs, his cans will contain a cheaper article.

It is rather an important fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop Taschereau, in Quebec, has issued a pastoral condemning trade-unions. He puts in a succinct form a truth which we have had occasion over and over again to assert, when he says: "A man's labor is his own, and it is his liberty to sell it at whatsoever price he pleases," This sets forth the gist of the whole matter. It is announced that any Catholic who shall attack or conspire to attack any person, because such person works at a price which he thinks fit, shall be excommunicated. As the labor troubles have been con iderable in Canada, and the gross tyranny with which strikes are usually conducted has there been particularly rampant, the pronunciamento of the Archbishop against them is specially timely; and everybody who in the least respects personal independence and liberty of choice will be rejoiced that His Grace has thus spoken.

The Exhibition of Pictures offered to the public this year by the Brooklyn Art Association is smaller than usual, being confined to the art gallery proper If the space allotted to the pictures had been still further reduced, no one would have any reasonable cause for complaint. The smallest room under the roof of the Academy would be room and verge enough to accommodate fall the pictures above mediocrity that are to be found in this most un happy collection. It has never been our good for tune to see an exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association that we could honestly call a good one, but it has also never been our ill fortune to see one so thoroughly bad as this. There is plenty of money plenty of intelligence in Brooklyn: can wealth and wit not join, once a year at least, to produce an exhibition worthy a great city? A show like the present is only worthy a third-rate village.

Illinois can put the third-term boom out of its misery to-day, but it can't revive it.

The Edmunds movement has become so hopeles that even its friends confess its failure. This will enable the Massachusetts delegates to Chicago to "vote in the air" as usual, animated by the sublime conviction that they are thereby elevating politics.

A New-York merchant, whose business has made necessary for him to travel extensively in the Western States during the past few weeks, writes to friends in this city that in all his intercourse with business men he has not found a single Republican gainst a third term has grown very rapidly within against a infu term has grown very rapidly within the past few weeks. Anybody who moves about among men must have noticed this. The opposition is not against Grant personally—very little is said about him—but against violating a custom which has become tradition, and violating it, too, without a shadow of excuse or reason therefor.

The Republican party says there must be no third term, and the Kepublican party is its own boss.

There seems to be a suspicion in The World news paper office that if Tilden is renominated there will be some allusions to ciphers during the coming cam-paign. It is barely possible.

General John C. Beatty, who is one of the Ohio delegates to Chicago, tells a reporter of The Philadelphia Press that in his opinion Blaine will receive from that delegation nine votes the first ballot, fifteen on the second, and a majority on the third. He considers Blaine the first choice of Ohio Republicans, and thinks the contest will be between Grant and Blaine. The opposition to a third term he, in common with every other observer, believes has increased wonderfully of late. If Blaine is nominated, he adds, Ohio will go Republican by a large majority.

A zealous but palpably discouraged third-term organ is moved to remark that if Grant is rejected at Chicago "history will record the fact that a great party, believed to be inspired with love o country, deliberately turned its back upon the soldier who preserved that country in civil war, and the statesman who afterward gave peace to all its sections. History will then secome a more frightful thing than tradition. How does the country turn its back on Grant, if he is not seeking the office? If he is seeking it, isn't e asking more as a reward for services than Wash or a fourth or a fifth term as it is for a third?
be a "frightful thing" to decline to bestow third term, when there is neither necessity nor ex-cuse for it, wouldn't it be equally frightful to with-hold a fourth f So sensible a newspaper as The Troy Temes, which is the organ quoted, ought to see that its argument proves too much if it proves anything

Alabama shows signs of answering the cries of the frantic Northern Democrats by electing a delegation to Cincinnati in favor of Bayard. There is also talk there of favoring a Southern man for Vice-President. That would make a Solid Southern ticket to which any Republican candidate would be glad to run in opposition. The slaughter among Republican dark horses has

been absolutely alarming for the past few days. A new lot should be put in training at once. Tilden may be a "shaky old paralytic," as his

enemies say, but the Democratic party is doing good deal of shaking on its own account just now for fear he will gobble up a renomination.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Moody leaves St. Louis to-day for his Massa-

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will lecture at Plainfield, N. J., May 20, in aid of the building fund of All Saints' Episcopal Church of Scotch Plains.

civilization, and is a person of strong and deter-

Mr. Spurgeon, in an address on tracts the other evening, said that he knew a brother who had often taken a sermon of his and turned it into Gaello. Then he turned it again into English and preached it as his own. It had passed through two series, and his brother had, no doubt, a copyright after having taken so much trouble with it.

The Emperor William and the Empress Augusta will attend the unveiling of the Goethe monument at Berlin, June 1. They both knew Goethe intimately, the Empress being a daughter of Karl August, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the patron and friend of the poet. It was during his latter years at Weimar that the courtship and marriage of William and Augusta occurred.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice narrowly escaped an accident when out driving the other day, one of their horses indulging in a dangerously vicious temper. The royal pair had to take to walking until another horse was provided. On the day before the Duke of Connaught was thrown out of his dog-cart and seriously bruised.

When the Duchess Pauline of Wurtemberg was married the other day to Dr. Willim, a Breslau physician, she asserted her affection and her husband's dignity in a pretty and romantic fashion. Pastor Suchner, who officiated, in his address exhorted the bridegroom to devote himself forever to his noble bride, because she had abandoned much and re-nounced much for his sake. When the bride had to say her "Yes." she added, in an emphatic tone: "I declare that I have abandoned nothing to which my heart was attached, and that I am enviably happy."

A picturesque experience, of the late Henry 8, Foote's in the Confederate Congress is recalled by The Boston Transcript. A member from Alabama was speaking, when Foote approached and denounced him as a rascal. The Alabamian, with bowie-knife in hand, lunged at Foote, and might have killed him had not several persons rushed to the rescne. It was then that Foote raised bimself to his utmost height, and striking a melodramatic attitude, exclaimed in stentorian tones, "I defy the steel of the assassin!"

King Humbert is a man of kindly feeling, and does many an amiable thing. When at the Turin Exhibition lately, an old usher suddenly interposed between the King and his attendants, and thrust a petition into his hands. The attendants were much alarmed. This usher, an old soldier scarred with wounds, had formerly often tried, but in vain, to accost the King, and purposely engaged as a servant to the Exhibition in the hope of an opportunity occurring. Baron Gamba severely reproved the man for his breach of discipline, and the Syndic at once dismissed the usher. The King, however, begged Baron Gamba to keep the petition and restore it to him on his departure, and insisted that the usher should be forgiven. An hour later, when just leaving the Exhibition, the King remembered the petitioner, and again urged the torgiveness of his fault, saying to Baron Gamba and the Syndic. "Promise me that the usher shall not suffer nor be dismissed. I should be sorry indeed."

GENERAL NOTES.

A physician's cat in Wolcottville, Conn., has adopted a rat. Some weeks ago she lost her kittens, and a few days after she was seen playing with a halfgrown rat, and further observation revealed that she had taken charge of its education. The rat played with the cat, came at her call, and followed her about like a kitten. One night the doctor took the rat from her, put it in a basket, covered the basket with a sieve, and placed a flat-iron on the sieve. But during the night the cat charged on the basket and carried off her pet, and probably hid it in the barn where she got it.

There is nothing better known than the fact that if an odd thing happens it is pretty sure to happen again, and, perhaps, in tolerably quick succession, a good many times. The Whittaker case has already begun to bear this kind of fruit. At Milton, N. Y., on the morning of the 17th inst., a young man was found tied band and foot on the root of a drug store. He invisted that he had been chloroformed and did not know how ne got there. As he was seen jumping from roof to roof, and was only slightly tied, and moreover as the drug shop was robbed, the sagacious believe that he was the victim only of his own ingenious devices. Outrages of this sort may be looked for about this time.

Philadelphia has a petrified policeman. The officer's grave was recently opened in the Philanthropic Cemetery, and four men brought the box to the surface. The box was not decayed, and the coffin inside was as bright as on the day of the burial. The silver plate was not even tarnished when the lid was removed. The body was petrified, and in an aimost perfect state of preser-vation. The clothing was somewhat mouldy, and what was once flesh had changed to a hard stony substance resembling yellowish marble. The eyes were gone, the lips had partly disappeared, and there was no hair on the head, but otherwise the body was perfect. It weighed almost 500 pounds. Mrs. Blan ord died in February last, and was buried near her husband, who was natural process of decay. Blanford was undergoing the natural process of decay. Blanford was connected with the police force of Philadelpnia for a period of forty-one years, and was a powerfully-built man. He died at the age of seventy years. The petrifaction of the body is attributed to the action of some unknown mineral spring in proximity to the place where it was buried.

A Compacticut worm with the control of the control of the body is attributed to the action of some unknown mineral spring in proximity to the place where it was buried. interred in June, 1874; her body was undergoing the A Connecticut woman is convinced that she

has been cured by a piece of cement from the Irish miracle-working chapel at Knock. Mary Ellen McNamara, daughter of a respectable laborer at Norwich, had been for five years afflicted with epileptic fits, which twelve years old, and her limbs are not larger than those of a child of seven or eight. She had not walked a step in five years. Her father has cousins in Ireland. in Knock Parish, the scene of recent luminous apparitions of the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. They wrote to him, telling of the wendrous cures that were being effected in that county, and Mr. McNamara, half believing, asked them to send him some of the cement from the chapel. A short time ago the cement was aptold by the child: "First I felt a pain in the back of the neck, and it kept growing worse, until finally it all left me, and I felt better. Then my folks took me up and put me on my feet, and I found that I could walk."

"Did you take any other medicine?" she was asked, and the child replied: "Oh, no; none at all." On Thursday last she walked to the city with a companion without aid, and on Friday she walked over to the circus grounds, and after the exhibition back home.

PUBLIC OPINION.

How would Field and Eaton sound ?- Au-All honorable means should be tried to prevent the nomination of the ex-President, if only for the reason that it would be terribly hard work to elect him, conceding that it could be done at all.-[Baltimore American (kep.)

American (Rep.)

It is now clear that Mr. Edmunds has developed no strength outside of New-Engrand, and it is hard to see where his "chance" lies. Under these circumstances it becomes destrable for Massachusetts degates to determine how long they will throw away their votes and the influence of the State.—[Boston Transcript (Rep.)

HOPING NOT TO LOSE GRANT.

HOPING NOT TO LOSE GRANT.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)
The Illinois Republican Convention on Wednesday, whatever it does, cannot defeat the nomination of General Grant at Chicago, Otherthings will be necessary to accomplish that defeat. The influence of the State of Ilinois is become exactly equal to that of any other State with an equal number of votes in the Convention—no more, no less. But it is possible that the neuton of the Convention at Springfield may place the nomination of Grant almost beyond a peradventure.

BLAINE AHEAD.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)
The contest at present seems to be between Mr. Blaine and General Grant, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Blaine. His inquestioned Republicanism, his dash and magnetism, and the wide-spread conviction that he should have been nominated four years ago, make him the tavorite candidate of the Republican losis; and were Republican States alone to decide the issue, his nomination would already be placed beyond any condugency of failure. His nomination would alsure a bold and a brilliant campaign, and the Republican masses would follow his bauner to victory with an enthusiasin unparalleted in recent political campaign. THE HONOR AND DISHONOR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

We do not believe any delegate is under We do not believe any delegate is under obligation to obey instructions from a State Convention. Such Convention exceeded its power when it attempted to give instructions, and the delegate is just as free to act upon his own judgment as he would have been if it had made no such attempt. It is uscless to raik about honor in connection with this subject. He who resigns his independence and submits to the distance of such a Convention, against his own views of what is right and proper, is dishonored, not he who breaks away from its instructions.

THE ONE NOMINATION FULL OF PERIL.